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Transforming industry

Capturing Variability in Material Property Predictions for Plastics Recycling via Machine Learning

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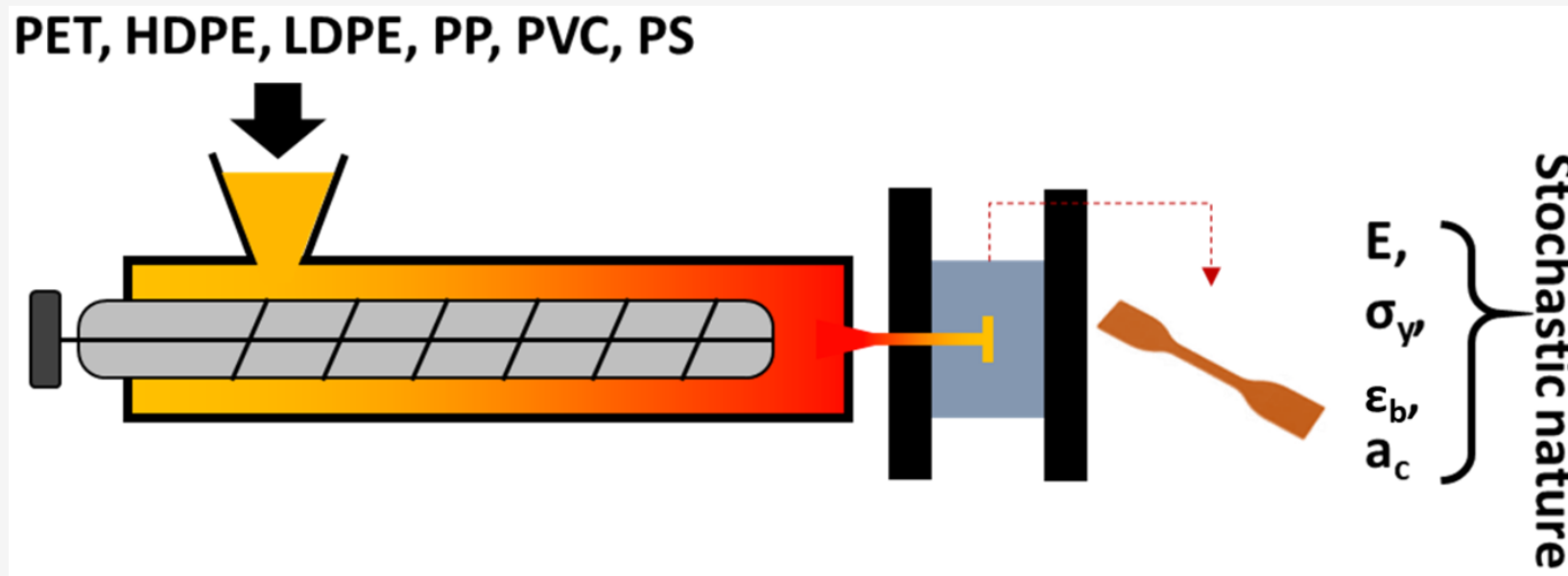
Background

- Mechanical recycling of plastic waste is the **most prominent method** within the circular economy
- The recycling process involves the creation of new plastic blends from recycled monomaterials
 - The properties of mixed plastic blends do not linearly resemble those of their individual pure components



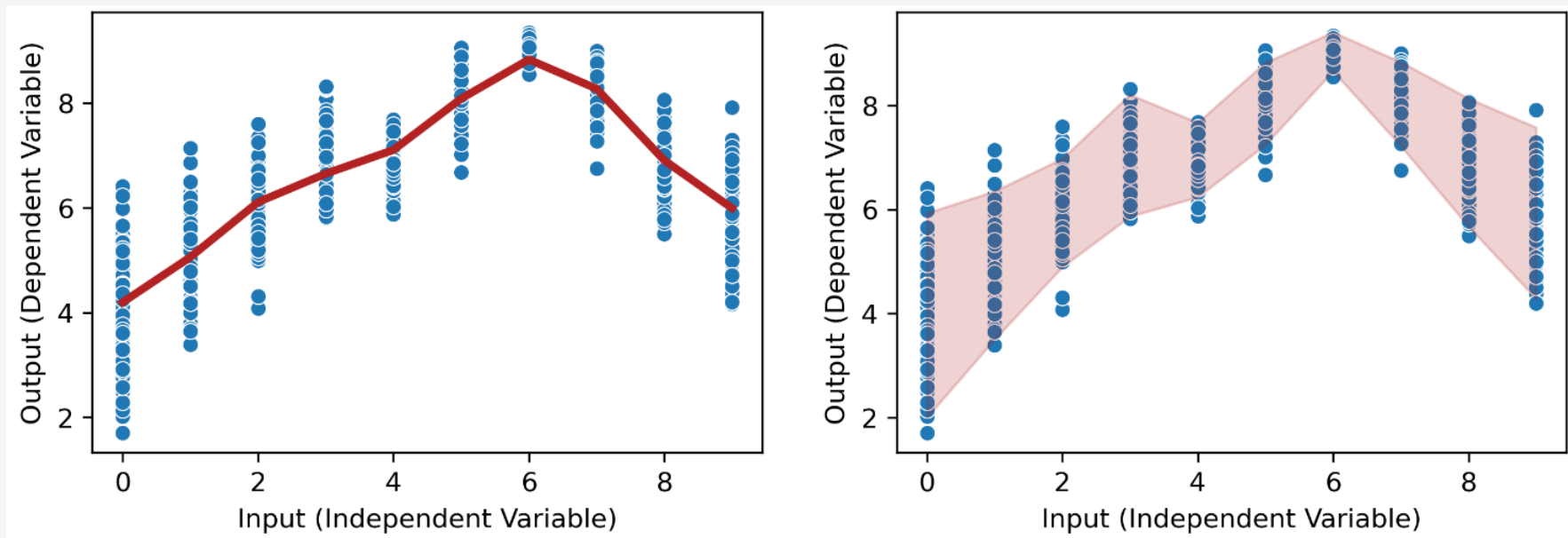
Motivation

- Challenges arise in plastics recycling from nonlinear rules of mixture and **uncertainty in measurement**
- Need for **improved modelling** of recycled plastic properties with uncertainty

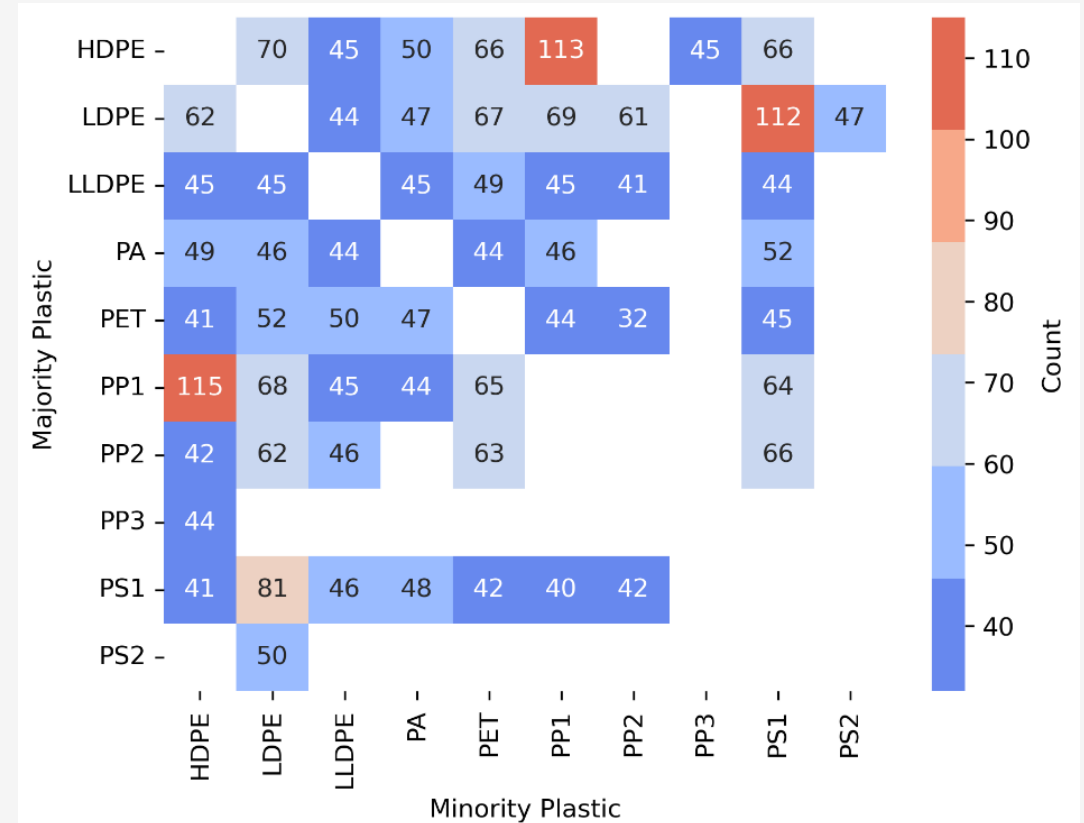


Proposed Solution

- Data-driven model leveraging **machine learning** can be used to predict physical properties of plastics given their composition
- We propose a framework consisting of **regression models** and **prediction interval methods** for capturing variability of plastic properties

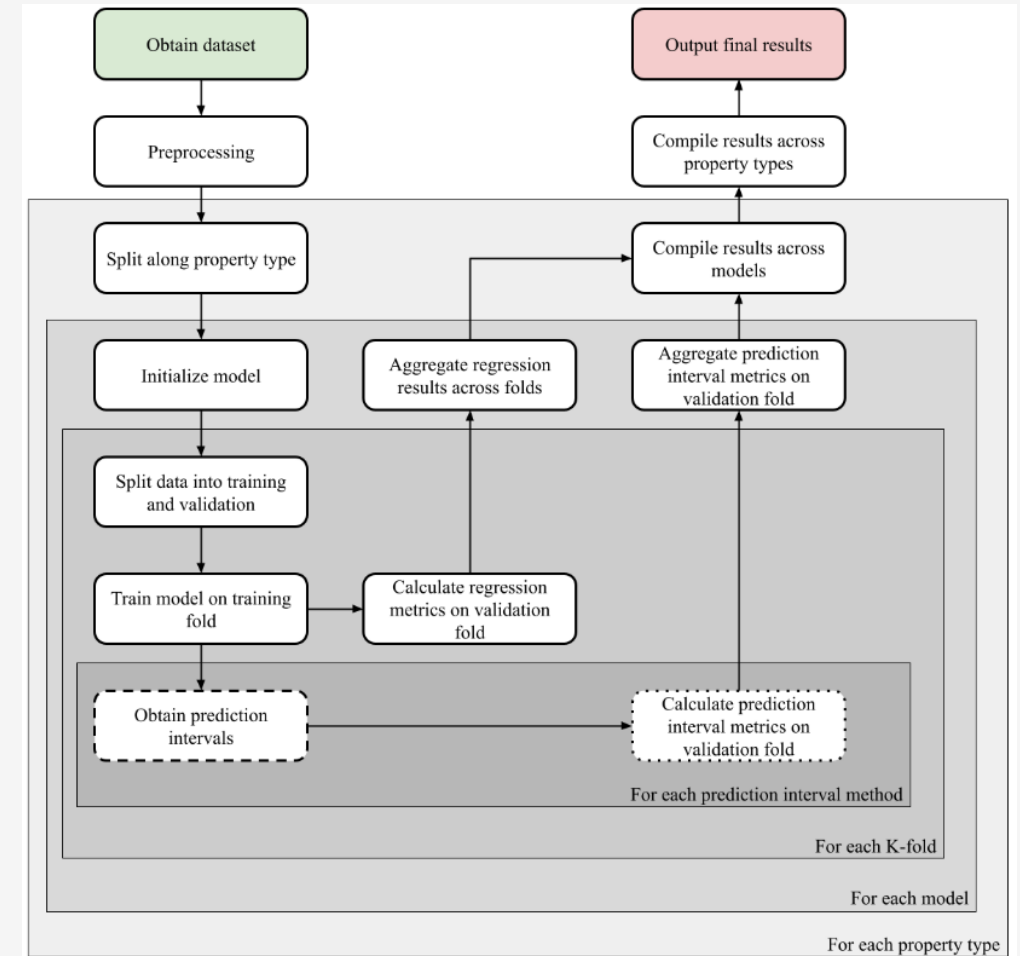


- We obtained a custom data of 3646 plastic blend observations composed of 10 monomaterials
- Properties measured:
 - Elastic modulus (E)
 - Yield strength (σ_y)
 - Strain at break (ϵ_b)
 - Impact strength (ac)



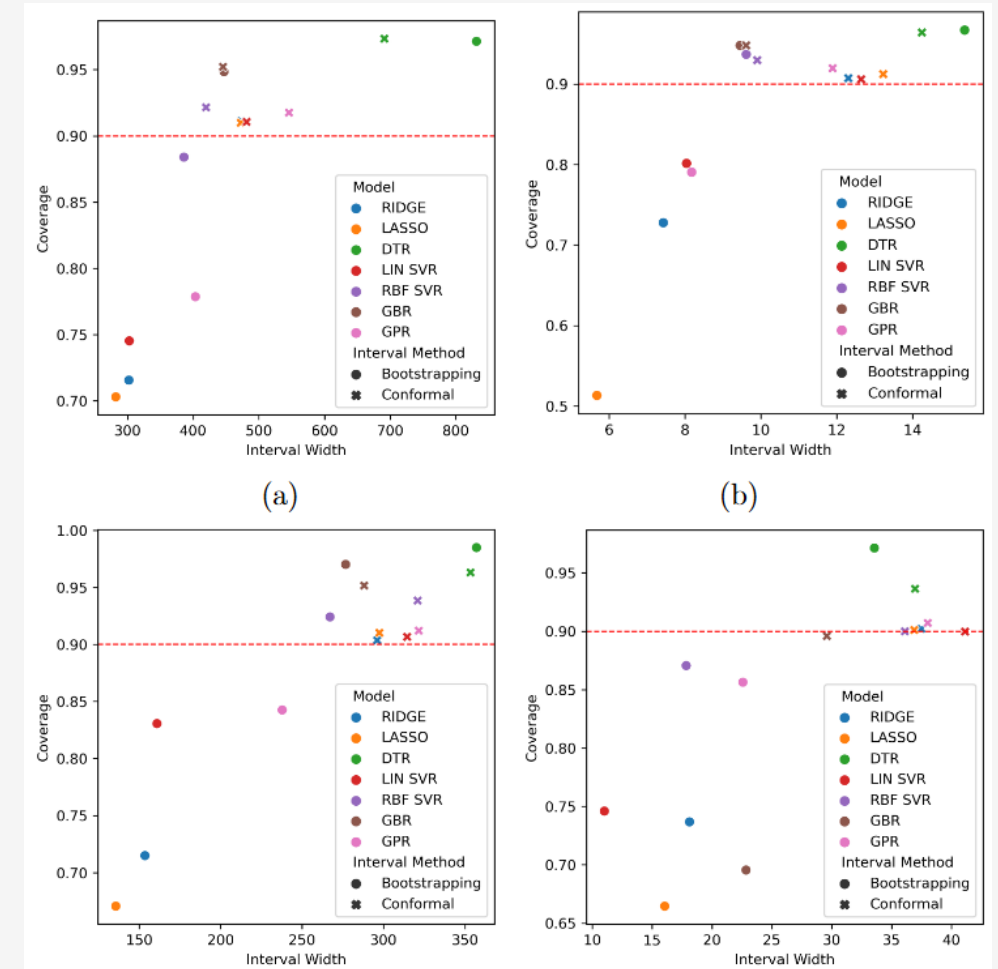
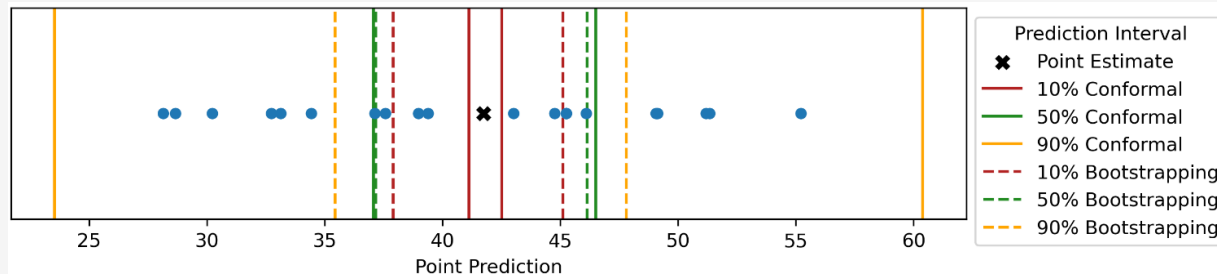
Methodology

- **Regression models:** Ridge, Lasso, Decision Tree, SVR, GBR, Gaussian Process
- **Interval prediction methods:** Residuals based, Bootstrapping, Conformal
- **Evaluation** using RMSE, R^2 , coverage, interval width.



Results

- **Best point estimators:** GBR and RBF SVR performed best overall
- **Best interval methods:** conformal prediction outperformed bootstrapping



Conclusions

- Interval ML effectively models property variability in plastic blends
- GBR and Conformal prediction recommended for practical applications
- Future work:
 - Unified models optimizing both prediction accuracy and interval precision
 - Integration of more diverse data sources and advanced models (e.g., deep learning)